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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-95-099  
Tuesday  
23 May 1995

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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**ADB Annual General Meeting Opens in Nigeria**

*AB2205143095 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English  
1030 GMT 22 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The 1995 annual general meeting of the African Development Bank [ADB] has begun in the Nigerian capital, Abuja, and the Steering Committee has been holding a series of preparatory sessions. Mr. Ben Emeka Echeazu, head of the Treasury Department of the ADB, is one of those who arrived in Nigeria over the weekend. He spoke with correspondent, Dayo Roberts, on efforts by the continental development bank to facilitate economic growth among member nations.

[Begin recording] [Echeazu] Well, the African Development Bank is part and parcel of the international, you know, financial community, and we have cofinanced in different areas together to ensure that most of the activities that are being pursued by the African countries are achieved and again [words indistinct], we have a strategy which involves other financial institutions like the IMF, the IDA, [International Development Association], the World Bank and, you know, the European Investment Bank, and all the rest of them — like you have just mentioned — in trying to direct the financial activities within the African Continent. Like I did mention earlier, we had in the pipeline, up to a couple of years ago, the concept of introducing the Euro.... [pauses] it is actually called the Afro-bond issue, which will give African financial institutions the opportunity to learn and follow in the techniques of trying to view the African capital market as a global market for the continent rather than the segregated domestic capital markets and, therefore, decide on their own which currencies should be the currencies to issue in this capital market without necessarily allowing their own domestic ambitions to overshadow their.... [pauses] what will seem an objective financial technique that they will stand to benefit from.

[Roberts] Is the African Development Bank going to take some risks like going into the gold trade, for example, like going into gold mining, going into you know, mining of different types so that you can show up some good results. Is that not possible?

[Echeazu] If we look at the primary objectives of a development bank, you will agree with me that it will be at variance for the African Development Bank per se to participate in projects of that nature. Why? Because the African Development Bank, like any other continental development financial institution, has clear terms of reference and objectives that they must pursue. However, to show you that the African Development Bank is involved in and has the interest of the continent at heart, it has recently — way back in 1990 — created a private sector development unit which will leverage its exposure to private development activities and ventures, which will earn potential foreign exchange for the countries concerned — a little bit risk-oriented — and at the same time, ensure that the potential resources in most of the African countries which are lying in waste underground are being exploited, and turned into material benefit for such countries. [end recording]

**4 Southern Nations Take Strict Measures on Ebola**

*MB2205210595 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English  
1600 GMT 22 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Four southern African countries have announced strict measures to safeguard against the spread of the deadly ebola virus from Zaire. The countries are South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. The health authorities in South Africa say all travelers from Zaire, including truck drivers, will be checked at entry points to see if they have been infected with ebola. In Namibia, the government has advised its citizens not to travel to Zaire until the disease had been controlled. In Botswana, all visitors entering the country after visiting Zaire in the past two weeks are to be taken directly to the hospital for screening. A government statement said any visitor refusing examination will not be allowed into Botswana. University of Zimbabwe's School of Medicine has called on the government to take temporary measures to stop people from traveling to and from Zaire.

**Burundi****Opposition Protests 'Invasion' of Country***EA1905163895 Nairobi KNA in English  
1505 GMT 19 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, Burundi, 19 May (KNA/PANA) — Burundi's Unity for National Progress, Uprona, opposition party held a demonstration today in Bujumbura to protest "the invasion" of Burundi by militiamen from the former old forces. The party was to also demand "the unconditional release of young militants" jailed for political reasons, it said in a statement.

The Party for National Recovery, Parena, led by former President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, on Sunday [14 May] held a demonstration calling on "the forces of the nation to overthrow the current government, which is unable of solving [as received] the problem of ever-growing insecurity".

**Radio Reports 6 Killed in Grenade Incident***EA2005144195 Nairobi KNA in English  
0915 GMT 20 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, Burundi (KNA/PANA) [dateline as received] Burundi National Radio reported Friday [19 May] that six people had been killed and six others injured in grenade attacks in Bujumbura, the capital, and in its environs Thursday [18 May] and Friday.

In one incident a bus running a local shuttle was attacked by unknown gunmen in Nyamutenderi, 10 km from Bujumbura. No-one was hurt.

On Thursday night another bus heading towards the district of Kamenge — in the northern part of the capital — from the city centre was hit by three grenades.

Police said one person has been killed [as received] and six others seriously injured in the incident.

**Bujumbura 'Paralyzed' by More Demonstrations***EA2205150395 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [Announcer] The capital, Bujumbura, is half paralyzed since this morning by demonstrations whose aim and organizers are not well known yet. Very early in the morning, roads were barricaded in some neighborhoods such as Ngagara, Nyakabiga, and Bwiza. Grenade explosions and gunshots were heard in the same areas and Quartier-Asiatique, but different sources said there have been no casualties. The central market, offices, banks and businesses remained closed. Although it is not yet known why there have been these demonstrations, some hypotheses claim

the youths are protesting against arbitrary arrests that are being carried out by anticriminal commissions that have been set up by the minister of justice. Marie Goretti Muhitira tells us more.

[Muhitira] [passage omitted] According to the secretary of state in charge of security, the movement was initiated by young men in the Bujumbura capital who protest against the commission in charge of struggling against the criminal actions in the city. The commission [words indistinct] by the justice minister. Other sources revealed that a number of young men in those areas have been arrested by the commission, raising anger for their fellows, who assume that the commission is an antiyouth mood, and not an anticrime commission.

According to the mayor of Bujumbura, the protest is now over. He also indicated that nobody has claimed for the movement which for him was aimed at nobody and was aimed at mere dissuasion. [sentence as heard] No damage has occurred. For the moment, calm is being observed but activities remain hampered.

[Announcer] We should add, Marie Goretti, that some youths who joined us by telephone confirmed they demonstrated in protest against the arrests, and yet many others [words indistinct].

**'Opposition Activists' Protest Arrest of Leader***LD2205202195 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 22 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Burundi there were demonstrations by groups of young Tutsis this morning in several districts of the capital, notably Nyakabiga and Ngagara. The demonstrators were protesting against the arrest of an armed gang and its leader, and their protest was quite a strong-arm one. Ghislaine Dupont:

[Dupont] The demonstrators set up barricades, set tires alight, and fired shots into the air. Several grenades are also reported to have gone off. The aim of the operation was apparently to make an impact on the population, to prevent them from going to work. As a result the central market did not open today. Several banks and administrative services also remained closed. So far these incidents are not reported to have caused any casualties. The security forces, in any case, have been deployed in the capital in larger numbers, particularly at the crossroads in the town, kept under watch by soldiers and police.

Among other things, these young opposition activists are contesting the establishment of a commission responsible for fighting crime, because, they say, it only lays blame on the Tutsis. Last Friday the Party of National Unity and Progress, the former single party —



which today has become the main opposition party — which was holding a demonstration in the Burundi capital, also violently criticized this commission which was set up by the justice minister.

#### **More Grenade Explosions Reported**

*EA2305082295 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 23 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Once again, Bujumbura is waking up to a macabre rhythm of grenade explosions similar to yesterday. The explosions can be heard in the districts of Bwiza, Nyakabiga, and Ngagara. Like yesterday, the grenade explosions will no doubt prevent the capital's inhabitants, especially civil servants and traders, from going about their daily business. For the second time since yesterday, Bujumbura will be a ghost town.

### **Congo**

#### **Government To Reopen Common Border With Angola**

*AB2205212395 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 22 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Angola and Congo have decided to reopen their common border, which was closed last March following an incident between Angolan policemen and border guards. The decision was made over the weekend, at a meeting between representatives of the two countries at the Masadi border post in the Kabinda Enclave.

Early last month, a person was killed and three others wounded in a shootout between Angolan border guards and policemen who were trying to cross the border with contraband goods.

#### **Rift in President Lissouba's Party Widens**

*AB1905203995 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 19 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Congo, the rift in President Pascal Lissouba's party, the Pan-African Union for So-

cial Democracy, UPADS, is widening, and now there are two different groups — reformers and conservatives. At a meeting in Brazzaville yesterday, the reformers, led by Deputy Albert Maloula Nzambi, have called for dissension within the UPADS. Correspondent Bienvenue Boudimbou has the details from the Congolese capital:

[Begin recording] [Nzambi] The Current of Democrat-Reformers [CDR] appeals to all the activists, who have adhered to the UPADS because of Professor Pascal Lissouba — whether they come from Likouala, Kouila or all the regions located between them — to no longer obey the party's national secretariat.

[Boudimbou] One month after its official founding, the CDR has moved to the second phase of its political fight within the UPADS. By appealing to the party activists to fully disobey the current secretariat general headed by Christophe Moukoueke, the reformers' leader, Deputy Nzambi, only confirms the deterioration of the relations between the two groups, as each of them continues to stick to its position. On the one hand, Mr. Moukoueke has described the reformers as undisciplined people who began the preparations for the congress slated for December despite their discontent, while on the other hand, Mr. Nzambi thinks that the party's barons are the rye grass in a cornfield. It would be wise, therefore, to destroy this weed before the harvest, i.e., before this congress, which he wants to organize before August. While asking the party deputy chairman to ban the national secretariat from organizing the congress in accordance with the laws governing it, the reformers, at the same time, accuse their adversaries of trying to corrupt the grassroots activists in view of the planned congress. They have even asked them to prepare their financial report on the four-year management of the party.

Meanwhile, to raise the financial resources necessary for this struggle, the CDR has asked for contributions from its activists, hoping, however, that the idea of combat will be a collective one, and not become a struggle among individuals. [end recording]

**Kenya****President Moi on Opposition's 'Agenda'**

EA2205184295 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1300 GMT 22 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today reiterated the government's commitment to the security of the country, and said no efforts would be spared to bring to book those committing acts of aggression in the country. President Moi pointed out that security organs were fully alert at all times to repulse any aggression, and revealed that some opposition leaders were working in cahoots with the Italians in Malindi to destabilize the country.

President Moi further said that FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya was not committed to the democratization process, as its officials would like people to believe. He said the opposition parties' main agenda was to cause chaos in the country.

The head of state said Raila Odinga had teamed up with the Italians in Kenya, who had similar clandestine connections in Mozambique, in a bid to further their evil designs. The president reiterated that leading opposition figures, including Wamalwa Kijana, Paul Muite, and Raila Odinga were training groups of young men in a neighboring country, who were crossing the borders to commit crime in the country.

President Moi was speaking at Eldama Ravine in Baringo District during a harambee [fund-raising event] where he helped to raise 8,723,646 shillings in aid of the district hospital. [passage omitted] President Moi advised parents to ensure that they knew the whereabouts of their children, saying that, through ignorance, these young men were recruited into guerrilla movements like the February Eighteenth Movement.

The head of state went on to say that, due to their selfish nature, those fronting for the February Eighteenth Movement were not including their own children in the recruitment programs for the movement.

The president at the same time said Kenya, as a sovereign state, will not bend to the dictates of foreign agents. He particularly asked nongovernmental organizations [NGOs] receiving foreign funding to channel the money to the intended projects through the provincial administration. President Moi said the government will not allow the NGOs to go about unsupervised, saying that some of them had been known to engage in activities prejudicial to state security.

The president lashed out at Dr. Richard Leakey and another opposition activist, Robert Shaw, for fronting the interests of foreigners. He said Dr. Leakey's agenda

when he was the director of the Kenya Wildlife Service, KWS, was more sinister than he seemed to portray. President Moi disclosed that, during his tenure at the KWS, Dr. Leakey had even ordered four anti-aircraft guns and military uniforms for the wildlife staff, and wondered whether this equipment was meant to protect the animals.

The president also asked investors in the country to conduct their businesses without diverting from their objective by venturing into other fields that could jeopardize their businesses.

President Moi called on the Kikuyu and the Kalenjin communities living in the Baringo area, and the Rift Valley Province at large, to foster unity, saying that without unity no development could be realized.

He recalled that the tribal clashes that erupted in the run-up to the last general elections were some of the wider schemes of the opposition to divide people along ethnic lines. [passage omitted]

**Masai Warriors Storm Leakey Compound**

AB1905114795 Paris AFP in English  
0912 GMT 19 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 19 May (AFP) — More than 100 Masai warriors armed with machetes, swords and clubs stormed the compound of white Kenyan conservationist Richard Leakey to denounce his new political party and demand that he quit the area. Police made no move to intervene during the raid on Thursday [18 May], local newspapers reported Friday.

The warriors, many dressed in traditional red-striped "shukas" (loose-fitting robes) left placards at the house, some 40 kilometres (25 miles) southwest of Nairobi, after discovering that Leakey, the former director of the Kenyan Wildlife Service, was in Britain. Leaders of the warriors denounced Leakey, who was born in Kenya, as "a traitor and a colonialist".

On Wednesday, some 2,000 Masai warriors bearing similar arms invaded a Nairobi court — even sitting on the magistrate's bench — to support Local Administration Minister William Ole Ntimana, accused in a private prosecution brought by an opposition politician of inciting tribal clashes between Masais and Kikuyus. The case ended when the state took over the prosecution, as it has the power to do, and withdrew it.

One opposition politician, who showed local journalists his bruises, said he was beaten up by the Masais, who jogged from the court to a nearby park for a demonstration, complete with traditional dances.

Leakey, who recently announced the coming formation of a new party with opposition politicians, has also come under attack from President Daniel arap Moi, who described him at a Nairobi rally Thursday as "a colonialist who now wants to rule Kenya".

The president, who has several times recently rejected pressure from donor countries for political and economic reforms, also angrily denounced proposals for a new constitution put forward by the National Council of Churches of Kenya, which suggested a non-executive presidency, the creation of the post of prime minister, a bicameral parliament and the appointment of an ombudsman.

Moi told the church body to stick to spiritual affairs, and also dismissed constitutional proposals from the Law Society of Kenya, saying there was no lawyer in the society who could be trusted. Moi said Kenya had tried to fulfill its obligations to donors, who are due to hold an unscheduled meeting on Kenya in Paris on July 24.

"We have done everything they wanted," the DAILY NATION reported him as saying. "What is so particular with Kenya? If Uganda does anything it is told 'go ahead.' When it says 'We have only one party,' it is praised. But for Kenya, we are told: 'You must do this.'"

#### Minister 'Confident' Shilling Will Stabilize

EA2205185595 *Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1000 GMT 22 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi has said that he is working with the Central Bank of Kenya [CBK] to maintain the shilling at a stable exchange rate against other currencies.

He said that the observance of expenditure controls and CBK selling and buying will go a long way in establishing a smaller fluctuation margin of the shilling. Mudavadi pointed out that the fluctuation of the shilling should not be viewed negatively, adding that he is confident that strict expenditure controls will bear positive results in the stabilization of the shilling. [passage omitted]

### Somalia

#### Ali Mahdi Accuses Aidid Faction of Violations

EA2105204395 *Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 21 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, who is also the chairman of the Somali Salvation Alliance, has as usual once again briefed the Somali people on the general political and peace situation in Somalia, where feelings are currently running high.

A written statement issued by the office of the president stated that, as everyone knew, after the departure of UNOSOM [United Nations Operation in Somalia] an agreement was signed between General Mohamed Farah Aidid and himself, to the effect that civil war should not be allowed to break out again, that the port and airport administrations should be revived, and that peace should be maintained in Mogadishu, as these points were important for coexistence and commercial and aid activities.

The agreement recognized the port and airport as important centers which should provide equal service to all people, both foreigners and locals, given the fact that the centers served the interests of the Somali people and linked the country to the rest of the world. The statement said the agreement succeeded in opening the port on 9 March 1995, and in appointing a joint administration committee to implement the agreement. Point six of the agreement stated that anything that could bring about conflict and armed confrontation should be countered. The agreement also stated that only the police force could enter the port, while the joint militia assured the port's security from outside.

The statement said that, of late, incidents contravening the bilateral agreement had been on the increase, to the extent that technicals had entered the port by force and transport vehicles serving the public had been stolen. These incidents are becoming more frequent, the statement pointed out, and are in deliberate violation of the peace agreement. The statement said no action had been taken by the other side to address the matter.

In order to bring the situation under control, and for the two sides to meet their obligations regarding the agreement, the statement considers the following points indispensable:

1. That all sides should respect the peace agreement, which helped open the port on 9 March 1995 and respect each others' rights, so as to succeed in maintaining peace and serving the people;
2. That the stealing of vehicles, which could provoke inter-clan war, should be stopped and all stolen vehicles should be returned;
3. That the port's administration should be protected against rules that did not feature in the agreement;
4. That the joint administration committee and traders and transporters committees should establish good working relations for the smooth running of the port, and jointly oppose any conflict emanating from the port, given that this is a sensitive period.



The statement said there had to be love for peace, commitment to the agreement, a good working relationship, respect for the law, and respect for the dignity of the people. The statement warned that the continuation of the vehicle thefts would result in the collapse of the agreement, the closure of the port, and instability. The statement ends by saying that the two sides should work for the implementation of the peace agreement, and be on the lookout for individuals who are opposed to it.

**Pro-Aidid Radio Denies BBC Report on SNA Clash**

EA2205202095 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali  
1700 GMT 22 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The BBC Somali service, known for its role in dividing and creating hostilities among the Somali people in order to introduce neo-colonialism in Somalia, has of late revived its old habit of creating dissension and misinformation about the real situation in Somalia. This was said today by a spokesman from the Voice of the Somali people.

When the U.S. and UNOSOM [United Nations Operation in Somalia] came to the country, the BBC Somali service played an infamous part in seeing to it that the neo-colonialists' plans were implemented in Somalia. The question is, the spokesman said, whether the British Government, which funds the service based in its country, is behind the service's tendencies to create hostilities among the Somali people and to disseminate misinformation against them. Or is it that the British Government is not aware of the service's bad journalism, which is a disgrace to the world's media?

He said it was important that the British Government took one of two steps: That it close down the service for good, or that it control its activities. Failing to take such action would imply that Britain's reputation and economy can be used by other governments and individuals for their self-serving ends.

The spokesman went on to say that the latest example of the service's misinformation and attempts to create a civil war in Somalia, was a report by the BBC Somali service on 18 May that a congress of the USC [United Somali Congress] had opened at the SNA [Somali National Alliance] headquarters, and that rival SNA supporters clashed in Mogadishu on 21 May 1995.

The fact is, the spokesman said, that no congress of the USC/SNA has opened. He said this was propaganda spread by an individual who did not represent anybody.

A huge rally was held yesterday in 1st July square, Mogadishu, by SNA supporters, to express their total support for the able leadership of Mohamed Farah

Aidid, the chairman of the SNA and of the USC, the spokesman said.

The spokesman went on to say that it was clear that the BBC Somali service was once again busy sowing seeds of discord among the Somali people, particularly the SNA and its supporters, so that the blood of brother SNA supporters would be shed once again. Having played a key role in the struggle to topple the dictatorial regime of Mohamed Siad Barre, and having ousted U.S.-UNOSOM colonialists from the country, it was important that SNA supporters be on guard against conspiracies being hatched by the BBC Somali service, keep a distance from its correspondents in Mogadishu — who sent false reports — and at the same time strengthen their unity and peaceful cohabitation and reject bloodshed.

He said that, for the last five years, the BBC Somali service played the biggest role in the civil war in furthering the interests of the neo-colonialists and their collaborators, and was now busy fanning new hostilities and war.

In view of this, the spokesman asked international human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, and other peace-loving people, to take note of the service's attempts to create hostilities.

**Further on Airport Battle; 8 Killed, 12 Injured**

AB2205161695 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 GMT 22 May 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The security situation in the Somali capital has taken another turn for the worse, and there have been deaths in clashes which are thought to have been between rival factions of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] in Mogadishu. From there, our correspondent Ali Mussa Adi faxed this report:

Eight people are now known to have been killed in a battle at the airport last night. Twelve others were wounded when the battle broke out between militias belonging to the SNA. It is said the fight was between sections of the SNA — one group loyal to General Mohamed Farah Aidid and one group supporting Osman Ali Atto. The identity of the militias involved has not been confirmed, however. So far, spokesmen for General Aidid and Osman Atto denied that their supporters were responsible.

It seems trouble broke out when one group tried to confiscate equipment left behind at the airport by international peacekeepers who left Mogadishu several weeks ago. During the battle, militiamen used heavy

machine guns, anti-aircraft missiles, and rocket-propelled grenades. The battle lasted two hours, shaking the inhabitants of the city. Today, the airport was calm again, following mediation by clan elders.

**MENA Reports 'Rebellion' Within Aidid's Faction**

NC2105091395 Cairo MENA in Arabic  
0815 GMT 21 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Nairobi, 21 May—Somali diplomatic quarters and foreign diplomats are awaiting the results of the coup [inqilab] led by Somali businessman Osman Hussein 'Anu against Major General Mohamed Farah Aidid, leader of the United Somali Congress [USC].

Observers note that 'Anu, Aidid's righthand man and the main financier of the USC militias since the outbreak of the Somali civil war, poses a real challenge to Aidid in south Mogadishu, the first since the downfall of late President Mohamed Siad Barre.

A former Somali ambassador in an African country says 'Aidid never expected a rebellion against him from a member of his own clan of Habrjadr, which he led for five years in ferocious battles against other clans and tribes until Habrjadr imposed control over south Mogadishu.

In an interview with a MENA correspondent in Nairobi, the ambassador said the Habrgadr clan, like other factions of the Somali people, is tired of the civil war and has opted for peace with other factions rather than have Aidid as president of Somalia. The ambassador noted that 'Anu, who led the rebellion to remove Aidid from the USC leadership, has rallied the majority of

the Habrjadar clan behind him by raising the slogan of peace and dialogue with other tribes, believing that five years of war and destruction are enough to convince the Somalis of the futility of war, which has led to the deaths of thousands and the displacement of millions of Somalis.

The Somali diplomat noted that although 'Anu has won the majority of the USC Central Committee over to his side, including Mohamed Hassan 'Awali and Hussein Tumbul, it is difficult for him to exclude Aidid from the Somali political equation for good. The diplomat noted that Aidid still enjoys the support of fanatic youths and has the ability to maneuver in view of his former political and military experience.

African diplomats share the view that the situation in Somalia will not be the same as before the rebellion by 'Anu and his colleagues against Aidid's leadership and that it is better to watch events unfold into a military showdown between the two sides or a compromise.

Reports from Mogadishu indicate that 'Ali Mehdi, the leader of the Somali Salvation Alliance and a bitter foe of Aidid, has advised his allies not to hold contacts with the two disputing sides until things become clear.

'Anu has declared that he has split from 'Aidid and that he supports dialogue with the other Somali factions for the formation of a national unity government and the achievement of a comprehensive reconciliation. Aidid retorted by accusing 'Anu of being an agent of foreign forces, declaring that any Somali or foreigner who contacts 'Anu will become his enemy. He also threatened to seize 'Anu's property.

**Constitutional Assembly Establishes Internet Site***MB1905154395 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN  
in English 19-25 May 95 p 10*

[Report by Bruce Cohen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa's constitution-makers have hitched a ride on the information super-highway. This week, a large database of information relating to the deliberations of the Constitutional Assembly was established on the Internet, the global electronic network.

The service will contribute to making the process of writing South Africa's constitution "the most open and transparent in the history of democracy," says Constitutional Assembly executive director Hassen Ebrahim.

Not only are all official documents relating to the new constitution now available on-line, but so too are the multitude of submissions made by members of the public. The database is searchable, using either topics or key words, making it easy to find information.

Members of the public can also e-mail their submissions on constitutional matters directly to the Constitutional Assembly.

The MAIL & GUARDIAN tested the site this week. We found several thousand documents already archived. A search using the key word "abortion", for example, threw up over 260 relevant documents.

This is the first real effort by government to provide free on-line information. In the USA, Canada and Europe, considerable success and cost-savings have been achieved by governments using electronic networks.

The UK government recently announced it had saved thousands of pounds in printing costs by putting the Budget on the Internet.

Recently, the South African Government Gazette was launched online, but this is a commercial service that has to be paid for.

The Constitutional Assembly Internet project is being co-ordinated by Julien Hofman of the University of Cape Town [UCT] law faculty. "The project is very important to the assembly," says Hofman. "The word transparency is always cropping up. Now anyone with Internet access will be able to get to any document on the database — whether it is the minutes of a committee meeting, a submission, a report..."

UCT law students are being employed part-time to capture the documents on to the database. Apart from the work of the theme committees and other official Consti-

tutional Assembly documents, over 3,000 submissions from the public have been scanned in so far.

The project was given a kick start through the donation of a powerful Sun computer server by Vector Network Computers.

The significance of the project, says Hofman, stretches beyond the immediate concerns of the Constitutional Assembly. "This is a foretaste of what will happen in the future...this will be a model for enabling a much greater proportion of the population to become involved in the business of government."

Hofman hopes to see the service extended to provide greater public access through the installation of computers in post offices and libraries.

"Ordinary people will then be able to find out easily what is actually happening in government. More than this, they will be able to respond and make their views known to their representatives and the various authorities."

The Constitutional Assembly database is housed on a World Wide Web (WWW) site accessible at <http://www.constitution.org.za>

Submissions to the Constitutional Assembly can be e-mailed to [conassem@iaccess.org.za](mailto:conassem@iaccess.org.za)

**First Discussion of Drafts for New Constitution***MB1905120195 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1138 GMT 19 May 95*

[Report by Dirk van Zyl]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Constitutional Assembly May 19 SAPA — Sharp differences were voiced at a Constitutional Assembly [CA] plenary meeting on Friday [19 May] on whether South Africa's final constitution should allow for political appointments to the public service. And a top-level plea was made for the constitution to contain as little detail as possible.

While the Democratic Party [DP] and Freedom Front [FF] raised fears that political public service appointments could benefit elite groups, as in the past, ANC members countered that the proposed process would be more transparent and that it was necessary that top civil servants should be in tune with government policy. The CA, meeting on the eve of the anniversary next Wednesday [24 May] of its inaugural plenary, made history by discussing for the first time draft formulations for the final constitution. After a debate of just under two hours, it decided the draft formulations — from its theme committee on the public service — should be refined by the "engine room" constitutional committee, taking into

account inputs from members on Friday, and then published for comment.

Mr Kobus Jordaan (DP) said there was "no way" his party could accept political appointments to the civil service. It could result in "jobs for pals". Dr Willie Botha (FF) said while he could accept that reasons advanced in the theme committee's report for such appointments were well-meant, one had to be "realistic" — it had happened in the past that members of an "elite group" had been appointed as reward for political favours. This could occur again.

Ms Janet Love (ANC) countered that while it was so that civil service appointments had been "manoeuvred and engineered" in an "underhand way" in the past, the method now being proposed was transparent. Mr Pierre Cronje, also of the ANC, said the top echelons of the civil service could not do their job properly if they did not understand the political direction of the government they served and the needs of the people.

Deputy minister of provincial affairs and constitutional development, Mr Valli Moosa, called for only broad principles to be put in the constitution and for operational detail, which could change from year to year, to be dealt with elsewhere. The constitution could be turned into "gobbledygook" if it contained too much detail. Supporting Mr Moosa, Deputy Finance Minister Mr Alec Erwin said details should rather be put in subsidiary legislation.

Mr Sam de Beer (NP [National Party]) said that because of the sensitivity of certain matters, a fair amount of detail on, for instance, the Public Service Commission, was necessary in the constitution. Summing up the debate, CA Chairman Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said he believed consensus could be achieved in further deliberations on political appointments. The debate had shown there was consensus on the principles and values that should govern the civil service and that the constitution should not contain too much detail.

#### **Justice Minister Omar Comments on Truth Bill**

*MB2305073695 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0510 GMT 23 May 95*

[From the "AM Live" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Announcer John Matham] Several political parties have reacted angrily to a comment made yesterday by Justice Minister Dullah Omar. This was that he regrets the fact that some ANC leaders, like Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, are not going to grant automatic amnesty. We are joined now on the line by Minister Omar. Good morning, Minister. Was this an indication that the government is going

to change the way the Truth and Reconciliation Bill is structured?

[Omar] Good morning. No, I'm not saying so. I do not know precisely what the end result will be. I think that unfortunately — and I do not do this lightly — I think I've not been properly reported. I never made any call. Secondly, and I think this is the point which has not been properly understood, I made a statement with regard to a group of people, a special group of people who since 1990 have enjoyed temporary immunity. Now this group of people, less than 20 of them, constitute the leadership of the ANC. They came into the country at the height of the conflict and negotiated a constitutional settlement for the country. They, par excellence, are responsible for the new democracy which we now have and for the peace which in general reigns in the country. I made my remarks with regard to this special group that has enjoyed temporary immunity since 1990. All I said was, when I was asked the question: Is there anything about the bill that you are not happy about? I said that with regard to this particular group, I'm unhappy about the fact that their temporary immunity will not be made permanent automatically.

[Matham] Minister, the two people that you mentioned, or that you've been reported as mentioning, are Thabo Mbeki and Zola Skweyiya. Now if they don't go before the Truth Commission, how do we know that they did not beat somebody up in Quatro camp? We have only your word for it.

[Omar] Well, I used the names of the deputy president and Minister Zola Skweyiya as examples of this group. There are a few other people, as well. I am fairly confident that they are not afraid to appear before the Truth Commission. Deputy President Mbeki has made it clear that nobody should be exempt from appearing before the Truth Commission.

[Matham] And that was also an important part of your statement. You did say that nobody is going to be exempt.

[Omar] That is correct, yes.

[Matham] At the same time, the commission is the commission for truth and reconciliation. Is reconciliation possible if, in your opinion, people are exempted from appearing before it, are given automatic amnesty, no matter who they are?

[Omar] Technically, it may appear to be strange, but in reality, in terms of the political developments in our country, these are the people who, more than anyone else — that layer of leadership who were granted temporary immunity — are the people who played a big role to bring about reconciliation.



[Matham] Are you suggesting then that the National Party colleagues who were involved in that negotiation process should also then be exempt?

[Omar] It may be that, not having to mention names, but if, for example, a person like Mr. de Klerk, who also played a very big role in this matter, were to be thought of as one who falls into a similar category, the same should apply. But I'm expressing a personal opinion, and one of the areas which I think I said I was unhappy about was that particular one.

[Matham] But Minister, where do you take this unhappiness? Is this just an off-the-cuff remark which has been, in your view, incorrectly reported? A political storm in a teacup which now disappears? Or do you try and take this personal feeling to the ANC caucus and try and change the bill?

[Omar] It is an issue which I have discussed in the ANC caucus, and it is up to the ANC to take the matter further if it so wishes.

[Matham] Thank you very much to Justice Minister Dullah Omar.

#### **Parties Criticize 'Automatic Amnesty'**

*MB2205170795 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1648 GMT 22 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Cape Town May 22 SAPA — Political parties have reacted with outrage and alarm to Justice Minister Dullah Omar's call on Monday for automatic amnesty for leaders of the fight against apartheid.

Mr Omar told foreign correspondents in Cape Town no one should be exempt from a summons to testify before the Truth Commission, REUTERS reported. But people who had played a leading role in the struggle against white rule should not have to apply to the commission's amnesty committee for exemption from prosecution for their actions. "I find it unacceptable that those who played the greatest role in bringing South Africa to democracy should have to apply for indemnity ... I think it is a disgrace," he said.

National Party justice spokesman Danie Schutte said Mr Omar's statements were "outrageous". The truth bill agreed to by Parliament last week was clearly based on equal treatment for all, whatever their political inclination. The commission could only be the instrument of reconciliation it was intended to be if all sides of the fray were treated equally. "If leaders of the ANC are to be given preferential treatment then many members of the security forces and the police should be given the same preferential treatment because many of them in the last ten years fought to preserve the reform initia-

tives which eventually led to the present dispensation," he said. [passage omitted]

#### **Mandela Receives Palestinian Ambassador**

*MB2305081995 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0751 GMT 23 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town May 23 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday [23 May] welcomed Israel's decision to suspend its plans to confiscate land in Arab East Jerusalem for Jewish settlements.

Speaking after receiving the credentials of Palestinian Ambassador Salmane el-Herfi [name as received] at Tuynhuys, he said he was "happy" that the latest threat to the Israeli-Arab peace initiative had been settled.

#### **South African Press Review for 22 May**

*MB2205131595*

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### **SUNDAY TIMES**

New Corvettes for Navy — The Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 21 May publishes an editorial on page 20 in which it argues that "the refusal by ANC members and some cabinet ministers to rubber stamp South Africa's acquisition of four new naval corvettes shows that our new democracy, however fractious, is alive and healthily kicking." The episode shows, the editorial asserts, that the power formally held by the military is diminishing and that the generals do not dominate the cabinet. The editorial continues: "There is probably a strong case for South Africa to have a vigorous seaward policing capability," but "the form this capability should take" is a matter for debate. The editorial calls on the ANC to "take a decision whether or not it wants the corvettes, and...do it soon. It is remarkable that, a year after coming to power, the party still does not have a view on either guns or butter."

#### **THE STAR**

Traditional Leaders Should Seek Mandates Through Ballot Box — A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 May comments on the powers of traditional leaders, saying the South African National Civic Organization, and other organizations, "are uneasy about chiefs retaining executive authority." However, the Congress of Traditional Leaders, "is with ever-increasing stridency demanding a fuller role for the chiefs, along with higher pay and legislative Upper Houses." Although many chiefs occupy important positions in their communities, "their roles must be treated prudently." In the long run "there is only a



limited place for hereditary authorities in a democratic state." THE STAR believes that if chiefs want political roles, "their route is to seek mandates at the ballot box like anybody else."

**Campaign Against Mbeki—** Kaizer Nyatumba writes in his "One in Your Eye" column on the same page that the race for President Nelson Mandela's succession as leader of the organisation and president of South Africa appears to have begun in earnest — "and it is looking uglier by the day." Nyatumba says there appears to be "a low-intensity campaign driven wittingly or unwittingly, by some sections of the media aimed at the man who is a shoo-in for the succession, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki. And indications are that this may already have begun to dent Mbeki's image and sow doubt in the minds of some about his fitness for the presidency." Nyatumba believes Mbeki's chances of succeeding Mandela are "at present, higher than Ramaphosa's," since he is already deputy president of both the ANC and the country, and "has acquitted himself quite well in the two jobs." However, his name is "often dragged into the mud unfairly, and it is no longer unusual to see unflattering media comments about him or to see him lampooned in cartoons." The "apparent campaign to discredit Mbeki will not allow facts to stand in the way of a good smear, and its proponents do not even credit the man with some intelligence." Now, according to journal AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, Mbeki was "foolish enough to instruct the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] to reduce coverage of Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale, "a possible presidential candidate, so that he could not have a higher public profile than Mbeki has. This shows both desperation and amateurism on the part of the purveyors of rumour who have agendas of their own."

#### SOWETAN

**Self-Defense Units Resist Disbanding —** The behavior of members of the so-called self-defense units, SDU, in parts of the East Rand, including Katlehong and Thokoza, "remains a source of great concern" to Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 19 May in a page 10 editorial. According to reports, "remnants of the SDUs are continuing to terrorise sections of their own communities, and have become a law unto themselves." Some elements in the SDUs have "resisted attempts by the

leadership to close the structures down, choosing instead to become a nuisance and a threat to the community."

#### NEW NATION

**ANC Leaders To Have Loyalty to Ideals, Not Leaders —** A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 19 May notes that two "prominent" ANC former homeland-based politicians have contemplated breaking ranks with the ANC and forming their own political parties. Prince James Mahlangu has contemplated an "ethnic alternative to the ANC" while Rocky Malebane-Metsing has also floated the possibility of forming an opposition party to the ANC. At the time that these two were drawn into the ANC, "it was perhaps the best route to galvanising support in parts of the country where free political activity had been ruthlessly suppressed." NEW NATION reminds the ANC that it has within its ranks "a sizeable number of leaders drawn from questionable political backgrounds. Unless they and their supporters are convinced of the inherent correctness of the democratic movement's ideals, they too will hold the ANC to ransom when they fall foul of its code of conduct."

#### RAPPORT

**ANC Not Acting 'Sternly' Against Own Supporters —** A page 20 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 21 May notes that President Mandela pointed out to Parliament this week that "the ANC acts as sternly against its own supporters as it does against supporters of other political groups." However, RAPPORT believes the "government is rather reluctant to act against members of the huge unions, mainly its political allies, who usually exceed the boundaries of law and order when embarking on mass action." RAPPORT refers to the recent protest action by the National Education, Health, and Allied Workers' Union whose members occupied the office of the parliamentary secretary, furniture was damaged, and documents were strewn about, yet "security guards were not called in to remove the protesters." The ANC recently "condemned" the Inkatha Freedom Party march in Durban, but "how can it hope to bring order and stability to that part of the country if it cannot even act against a smaller group in Parliament."

**Mozambique****Chissano: Foreign Donors Taking 'Tougher Line'***MB2205184495 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 GMT 22 May 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Last year's multiparty elections in Mozambique have been widely praised as a success for the international community, ending as they did almost 20 years of civil war. But they wouldn't have gone as smoothly as they did without large amounts of aid from the donor community, which virtually funded the whole exercise. And now with Western donors seemingly taking a tougher line on abuses like corruption and mismanagement, Mozambique's honeymoon with the donor community might be coming to an end. In Maputo, Martin Francis has been talking to President Joaquim Chissano, and he asked him if negotiations with the donors were getting harder.

[Begin recording] [Chissano] Well, actually we never had any easy time. We are accustomed to talking to the donor community at the same way trying to convince by our action on the ground, and that is how we have been succeeding to get some support all these years.

[Francis] They are putting some quite strong points now, I mean, they are raising issues such as corruption. What are you going to say to those?

[Chissano] What I can tell you is that now we have better conditions than in the past, because issues like corruption, mismanagement, and so on, they were much stronger in the past than they are today. Today there is a very open dialogue, and they can look into the ground what we are doing, and we are very open. So I think that the conditions are better today than yesterday. You know that matters like corruption, we are on the same side — they don't like corruption; we don't like corruption.

[Francis] The other point they put is about the opposition, that you are not really giving them a fair crack of the whip — that you haven't brought them into government giving some greater role.

[Chissano] Well, we didn't have to put them in the government because they are opposition. An opposition doesn't come to the government, because if they come to the government they cease being an opposition. They are opposition so they are where they should be, in opposition. About the role, they have a very important role to play, and their role is to be an opposition, and in the Parliament they have an open way to speak, to criticize, to propose, to control, and this is their role.

[Francis] How concerned are you about the role of the soldiers who have been demobilized. Their pay will run out, perhaps in a years' time; there are not many jobs for them. Are you concerned about them?

[Chissano] Well, we are concerned about them as we are concerned with some millions of unemployed people in this country, like refugees who are returning to the country. We do not intend to make of the demobilized a different kind of citizen; they are citizens who have to try and help to solve the problems of this country — reconstruction and (?recession) — the same way as any others who are in need. We have about 60 percent of the population living below the life line in this country and we have to care about all of these, and some of these demobilized are better off.

[Francis] But are you not concerned that these are people who learnt to make their living out of a gun and that they may go back to that again?

[Chissano] Well, we know about a lot of criminality growing in the region today and many of them who are practicing these are not ex-soldiers; they are people who know how to kill their own way. So this is not the only danger, so we have to treat this problem as a social problem and not to think that one who has been a soldier is necessarily a criminal. [end recording]

**Swaziland****MPs Object to U.S. Report on Human Rights***MB2305083395 Mbabane THE TIMES OF  
SWAZILAND in English 23 May 95 pp 1, 36*

[Report by Albert Masango]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lobamba — Parliament has taken great exception to a report by the United States Government that there is abuse of human rights in the kingdom.

The House of Assembly will tomorrow decide on what steps should be taken against the U.S. Government.

Yesterday, the matter was briefly debated, but the Speaker, Mr Musa Nsibandze said judging by its importance, it must be deferred until tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. for deliberations.

This was after Ngwempisi MP, Mgabhi Dlamini, standing on a point of privilege, expressed concern over the continued reports by the U.S. Government claiming human rights abuse here.

Both the Prime Minister, Prince Mbilini and the Speaker, Mr Musa Nsibandze shared the same sentiments with Mr Dlamini.

The U.S. Government in its latest reports on Human Rights Activities in Swaziland, 1994 noted that there is still restricted freedom of assembly, continued prohibition on political activity and parties, including the arrest and detention of political groupings, such as the members of the Swaziland Communist Party.

Mr Dlamini claimed that as far as he is concerned, Swaziland is not suppressing human rights, adding that there is freedom of expression in Swaziland.

"As we are standing here, we are free to voice anything and no one has ever told us not to speak our feelings out. Which are those Human Rights these people are talking about which Swaziland is violating? Mr Dlamini said there was a need for these allegations to be investigated. He did not expand much on the matter. [no closing quotation marks as published]

Prince Mbilini echoed the concern of Mr Dlamini, adding that this is an important matter which needs to be discussed and looked into. He too, did not expand on the matter, and sat down.

**Editorial: U.S. Aid Not 'License' To Interfere**  
*MB2305110895 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER*  
*in English 23 May 95 p 6*

[Unattributed editorial]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Americans are once more trying hard to tell us how to live and behave.

Many questions arise from their reports. Do they expect us to live in the same way that they do? First they looked down on our valued traditions and labeled us with all sorts of names, but we stuck by our ways and only now have they realised that we were right.

For many years the 'west', especially the Americans, have tried their utmost best to change our way of living. We have withstood this pressure.

In our way of addressing political problems we start at grassroots level in the community centres which are under chiefs, the problem is then brought to the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] centres and can even go right up to Parliament from there. So far this system has been in line with the wishes of the majority of Swazi citizens.

It is quite interesting to note that in the current report they have failed to mention the fact that to date there is not a single political detainee in Swaziland. We believe this to be a serious omission on their part. They must give credit where it is deserving.

To criticise without providing possible solutions is simple a waste of time. The good critic is he who narrates the adventures of his soul among masterpieces.

There is no doubt that the Americans have given us a lot of financial assistance in the past, we hope that the assistance does not automatically give them licence to tell us how to live as a nation.

They must be told, in no uncertain terms, that we reserve the right to live without such interference in our affairs.

They speak as if butter does not melt in their mouths. Do we not write about scandals in their own country world wide?

**USIS Rejects Reports Embassy Moving to Botswana**  
*MB2305094795 Mbabane Swazi Television in English*  
*1730 GMT 22 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United States Agency for International Development, USAID, is planning to move its offices to Botswana by the end of 1996. Nozipho Mabuza has a report.

[Begin Mabuza recording] The assistant director of the American Cultural Center and Information Service, Ms. Gcinekile Dlamini, confirmed to our news desk that the United States Agency for International Development, USAID, will now be based in Botswana. This will be done next year, 1996. According to Ms. Dlamini, the regional office in Botswana will run projects in different African countries. She said this was because of the budget cut by Washington, D.C. However, she said, the assistance rendered to these different countries will not be limited.

She also disputed reports that the American Embassy in Swaziland will also be moving its main offices to Botswana. In another context, the American Government says the traditional forums that exist in Swaziland for the expression of opinion are not effective.

**Liberia****LPC Accepts ECOMOG Deployment in Controlled Areas***AB2205121095 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 22 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Barely a day after the just-ended Abuja summit on Liberia, the defense spokesperson of the Liberia Peace Council [LPC]-Coalition, Major General Louise Akila, says ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] can now deploy in areas controlled by the LPC-Coalition. Speaking to reporters from the Flour Mill Headquarters in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, Gen. Akila informed reporters that she would be happy should ECOMOG respond to the offer.

She has also said fighters of the LPC-Coalition are in readiness to disarm to ECOMOG as soon as deployment is certified and completed. The LPC-Coalition defense chief spokesperson then used the occasion to appeal, to invite reporters to travel to LPC-controlled areas for detailed coverage.

In a related story, the ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson] commander, Elder Jallah, says more fighters in the bush are willing to disarm but are worried about accommodation, and what to engage in after demobilization. Commander Jallah said to encourage more ex-fighters to disarm, the government and the international community should establish encampment sites around the country, and initiate agricultural and other programs where these ex-fighters will earn a living.

According to the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, the ULIMO-J commander made the statement recently during the demobilization of 53 ex-combatants from ULIMO-J, ULIMO-K [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Koromah], NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], and LDF [Lofa Defense Force], who recently disarmed to ECOMOG.

**ECOMOG Denies Receiving Funds From U.S.***AB2305115395 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 23 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] High Command says its attention has been drawn to a front page publication of the 18 May edition

of the INQUIRER captioned: U.S. Government Gives ECOMOG \$3 Million. Paragraph one of the publication said the U.S. Government has provided \$3 million dollars from congressional funds for ECOMOG's peace-keeping operation in Liberia.

An ECOMOG release says the publication was not only false but also misleading, as the reporter admitted in the report that the report was from BBC rather. This, the release says, could not be ascertained as it was left as a matter of conjecture. ECOMOG expressed surprise that the reporter did not deem it fit to investigate the facts of the matter before coming out to publicize the misinformation.

ECOMOG says such funds have not been received by the High Command nor was there any notification by the Government of the United States to make the amount available. [Words indistinct] that the Tanzanian contingent withdrew its troops from ECOMOG due to the lack of logistics and funds to further equip the contingent. If such funds had been made available, ECOMOG says, the contingent would not have been withdrawn.

Concluding, the Command wishes to reiterate, therefore, the need for constant [word indistinct] from the ECOMOG High Command on what is affecting its (?reputation). It is hoped that the INQUIRER newspaper will take appropriate editorial measures to correct this misinformation in its next publication.

**Nigeria****U.S. Flight Embargo 'Said Purely Political'***AB2105190095 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English  
1700 GMT 21 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United States flight embargo on Nigerian airports has been described as purely political. The managing director of the Nigerian Airports Authority, Alhaji Ibrahim Mamane, said in Abuja that, despite the huge amounts spent by Nigeria to meet United States demand of international standard, the embargo was still imposed. He also recalled that American aviation experts, who inspected facilities at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Lagos, had confirmed that the airport meets international standards. The managing director stated that dialogue was going on between the two governments to resolve the issue.



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